

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10056891

Park Regency Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2018

Park Regency Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

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Park Regency Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Park Regency Limited

Year ended 31 March 2018

As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

VAGHELA & CO. (SERVICES) LTD. Chartered Certified Accountants

P.O. Box 10901 Birmingham B1 1ZQ

15 March 2019

Park Regency Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		297,500		—
Current assets					
Debtors	6	17,137		100	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,423		—	
		23,560		100	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	356,748		99	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(333,188)		1
Total assets less current liabilities			(35,688)		1
Net (liabilities)/assets			(35,688)		1
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss account			(35,689)		—
Shareholders (deficit)/funds			(35,688)		1

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Park Regency Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 March 2019 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A.S. Uppal

Director

Company registration number: 10056891

Park Regency Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Clark's Courtyard, 145 Granville Street, Birmingham, B1 1SB.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2016. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (A) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (B) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property	-	15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Tax on loss

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	249	—
	---	---
Tax on loss	249	—
	---	---

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2017: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2017: 20 %).

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(35,440)	—
	-----	-----
Loss on ordinary activities by rate of tax	(6,734)	—
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,976	—
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(2,993)	—
	-----	-----
Tax on loss	249	—
	-----	-----

5. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2017	—	—	—
Additions	262,500	87,500	350,000
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2018	262,500	87,500	350,000
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2017	—	—	—
Charge for the year	39,375	13,125	52,500
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2018	39,375	13,125	52,500
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	223,125	74,375	297,500
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2017	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	17,137	—
Other debtors	—	100
	-----	----
	17,137	100
	-----	----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Corporation tax	249	—
Social security and other taxes	3,600	—
Other creditors	352,899	99
	-----	----
	356,748	99
	-----	----

8. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1
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9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At 31st March 2018, other creditors include the following amounts due to the director:- Mr A.S. Uppal £352,099 (2017 - £99) The loans are interest free and repayable on demand

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2016.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.